

Abdominal bands somewhat narrower, suffused with turquoise-blue; second segment flat, with no transverse depression, fourth (except at base) with large punctures; abdomen generally with very large and distinct punctures. (Boulder, Colorado, one, July 6, 1908, picked up on the pavement, struggling with a worker *Pogonomyrmex occidentalis*, Cress., T. D. A. Cockerell; one, July 14, Paul M. Dean.) *N. universitatis*, sp. n.

Females.

Larger; lateral hind margins of first abdominal segment green; mesothorax very sparsely punctured, except at sides. (Washington State.) *N. melanderi*, Ckll.

Smaller; lateral hind margins of first abdominal segment not green or blue 1.

1. Wings greyish; truncation of metathorax less strongly punctured; first abdominal segment with well-separated but numerous punctures; mesothorax closely punctured. (Las Cruces, N. M., Sept. 5, Townsend; Rincon, N. M., Sept. 14, Ckll.) *N. foxii*, D. T.

Wings brownish; truncation of metathorax more closely punctured; first abdominal segment shining, with very sparse small punctures; mesothorax with larger punctures, irregular in size and irregularly spaced; punctures of third abdominal segment minute, much smaller than in *foxii*. (Mesilla Valley, N. M., toward Organ Mts., end of September, Ckll., C 4.) *N. mesilleensis*, sp. n.

The new species has green bands, as in *N. foxii*.

University of Colorado,
Boulder, Colorado, U.S.A.,
July 15, 1908.

XXXVII.—*Descriptions of new Species of New-Zealand Coleoptera.* By Major T. BROUN, F.E.S.

GEODEPHAGA.

Group CNEMACANTHIDÆ.

Mecodema acductum.
— *cognatum*.
— *lewisii*.
— *seriatum*.
— *attenuatum*.

Diglymma tarsalis.
Snofru æmulator.
Oopterus nigrifolius.
— *frontalis*.
— *sculpturatus*.

Group ANISODACTYLIDÆ.

Allocinopus ocularius.

Group ANCHOMENIDÆ.

Dicrochile thoracica.
Anchomenus macrocœlis.
 — *xanthomelus*.
 — *intermedius*.
 — *integratus*.
 — *sophonitis*.
Ctenognathus littorellus.
Tarastethus southlandicus.
 — *carbonarius*.

Group FERONIDÆ.

Trichosternus cœlocephalus.
 — *hammerensis*.
 — *ordinarius*.
Zeopœcilus optandus.

Pterostichus turgidiceps.

— *odontellus*.
 — *antennalis*.
 — *oneroaensis*.
 — *flectipes*.
 — *adoxus*.
 — *oxymelus*.
 — *sinuiventris*.
 — *vexatus*.
 — *perbonus*.
 — *philpotti*.
 — *lepidulus*.
 — *chalméri*.

Group BEMBIDIIDÆ.

Tachys coriaceus.

Group Cnemacanthidæ.

Mecodema acuductum, sp. n.

Elongate, slightly convex, subopaque; black, the elytra a little infuscate or rufescent, legs and antennæ rufo-piceous.

Head with numerous fine but distinct punctures in line with back part of eyes, but only obsolete linear impressions, the vertex almost smooth, there being only three or four feeble transverse impressions, the usual lateral rugæ and longitudinal impressions in front are well marked; labrum broadly rounded and punctured at apex, and with a fine central groove. *Eyes* rather small and not very prominent. *Thorax* one-seventh broader than long, feebly incurved in front, base subtruncate, but little wider near the middle than it is elsewhere, a good deal narrowed towards the almost rectangular but obtuse posterior angles; lateral margins crenulate, the channels not expanded in front; the median sulcus hardly attains either base or apex, being merged with the abbreviated but not deep striæ there; there are a few feeble transverse striæ, and near the base and anterior angles some indistinct punctures; the basal impressions are deep and foveiform, and placed closer to the sides than to the base. *Elytra* elongate, oblong-oval, nearly flat; there are four very finely punctured striæ at each side of the suture, the fifth and sixth are deeper at the base and more distinctly punctured; the seventh interstices are somewhat elevated behind the shoulders, between these and the smooth space near each side there are two series of moderately coarse, closely placed punctures, neither of which reaches the base or apex, marginal sculpture normal; there are no interstitial punctures, but their whole surface, particularly behind, is

rendered dull by minute sculpture and transverse aciculate marks.

Underside moderately shining; head with short, dense, undulating sculpture; the prosternum rather finely and distantly punctate, its flanks more closely and distinctly, intercoxal process broadly grooved; the metasternum and basal ventral segment at the sides finely and distinctly punctured, remaining segments with irregular linear impressions and indistinct punctures; the terminal at the apex bears two setigerous punctures at each side of the middle.

Not glossy like *M. scitulum*, elytral striæ more shallow, without punctures on the seventh interstices, quite differently sculptured underneath, and with lateral margins of the thorax crenulate. It differs from all the species with crenulate thoracic margins by the elytral sculpture.

♂. Length 12; breadth $3\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Mount Holdsworth, Tararua Range, in the birch-forest at an elevation of 1500 to 2000 feet.

Described from one example forwarded by Mr. G. V. Hudson.

Mecodema cognatum, sp. n.

Body moderately elongate, glossy black, the antennæ, legs, palpi, and labrum pitchy red.

Head (eyes included) nearly as wide as thorax, almost smooth, having only some longitudinal rugæ in front and near the eyes; there is one setigerous puncture near each of these. *Mandibles* wrinkled. *Antennæ* pubescent from the fifth joint onwards. *Thorax* 3- $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines broad by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in length, slightly incurved in front and at the base, its greatest width near the front, gradually curvedly narrowed backwards, without any abrupt contraction near the obtuse basal angles; lateral channels rather narrow, of about equal width throughout until approaching the basal foveæ, which are close to the sides; these bear eight or nine setigerous punctures, but are not crenate; disk but little convex, with a well-marked central furrow, an indefinite curvate impression from one anterior angle to the other, and some short feeble longitudinal impressions near the base and apex, but no very evident transversal rugæ anywhere. *Elytra* elongate, oviform, the shoulders and extremity of about equal width; they are distinctly punctate-striate, the four sutural striæ rather fine, with flat interstices; those beyond, however, are deeper, with stronger yet only moderate punctures and distinctly convex interstices; the common smooth space along each side is more

or less punctate, apical sculpture somewhat irregular and coarse.

Underside almost smooth, with six punctures at the extremity of the last ventral segment; on the middle of the back part of the head there are two fine longitudinal lines and numerous fine transverse linear impressions.

Its natural position is between *M. constrictum* and the larger *M. læviceps*. From the former it may be easily distinguished by its greater bulk, less attenuate hind body, darker legs, and by the absence of any incurvature near the intermediate femora. In *M. læviceps* the elytral striæ are deeper at the base, so as to appear ribbed there.

Length $11\frac{1}{2}$; breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Castle Hill (*J. D. Enys*); Broken River (*J. H. Lewis*).

Obs.—Three specimens are before me. The Broken River specimen is minus an antenna and two legs, and differs in having the sides of the thorax in front somewhat pinched in, so that the lateral channels are a little explanate; this, however, does not alter the general contour, as described above.

Mecodema lewisi, sp. n.

Robust, only moderately convex, shining black; palpi and tarsi picco-rufous; legs, antennæ, and labrum rufo-piceous; the elytra sometimes of a chocolate hue and subopaque.

Head large, with several distinct longitudinal sulci near the eyes and in front, finer and more irregular ones on the vertex, and a few more or less evident punctures behind; the central space between the antennæ is smooth. *Thorax* $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines broad, $3\frac{1}{2}$ long, nearly parallel-sided from the front for two-thirds of its length, from thence strongly curvate, so that the base is barely 3 lines in width, base and apex subtruncate; lateral margins entire, perceptibly more expanded in front than at the middle; disk more or less feebly transversely striate, basal and apical longitudinal striæ only moderately impressed, median sulcus distinct, basal fossæ large; there are two shallow foveæ just behind the middle, and the same number, but more irregular in form, near the front; these appear in one specimen (the larger), but not in the other. *Elytra* oblong-oval in the larger specimen, elongate in the other, base and apex of nearly equal width; their sculpture consists of shallow irregularly formed impressions of very unequal size, which cannot be termed punctures except near the suture, where, however, though much smaller, they are not serial, and are often confluent even within this limited area; over nearly half of each elytron

rather larger smooth spaces occur than amongst the coarser impressions beyond; the intervening spaces are more or less transverse and very irregular; when examined in certain ways three lines may be noticed on each clytron—these are not costæ, being simply linear spaces which are more or less interrupted or obliterated.

The *legs* are, in proportion to the size of the insect, rather slender; the external apical angles of the front and middle tibiæ are but little prolonged; the antennæ are only scantily pubescent.

Underside nearly smooth, ventral segments foveate at the sides, prosternal process broadly grooved between the coxæ.

M. costellum, from Stephen's Island, is the only species resembling *M. lewisi*. The former may be identified by looking at the base of the elytra, where the costæ are obvious; its eyes are less convex, there is a transverse and rather closely punctured impression just behind them, and a longitudinal groove on the middle of the back part of the head; the sides of the thorax, instead of being nearly straight near the middle, are gradually narrowed from the front, the widest part, and the hind body is more parallel-sided.

Length 16–17; breadth $4\frac{3}{4}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Broken River, Canterbury.

It is with pleasure that I name this superb species after Mr. J. H. Lewis, who discovered it, and who informed me that his first specimen measured 19 lines in length.

Mecodemu seriatum, sp. n.

Elongate, slightly convex, nitid, nigrescent; legs and antennæ piceous.

Head (the very prominent eyes included) as broad as front of thorax, with coarse longitudinal rugæ in front of the antennal insertion and irregular ones near the sides, the space behind the eyes finely but distinctly punctured and feebly rugose, the middle not smooth. *Thorax* with setigerous punctures, but not crenulate, at the sides, almost as long as broad, scarcely wider near the middle than elsewhere, slightly rounded towards the front, strongly curved and narrowed behind (the sides at the base, however, are quite straight); apex widely incurved, base slightly medially emarginate; median groove deep but not reaching the base or apex, basal fossæ moderate, situated close to the angles, the disk with moderately fine but quite distinct undulating transverse striæ, which on a shallow depression near each anterior angle become coarser and rugose; they are also similarly rugose,

with a few punctures, near the basal fossæ, the base and apex with short, distinct, longitudinal furrows. *Elytra* elongate, oviform, as broad near the apex as at the base; each elytron with eight almost perfectly regular series of punctures, those near the suture of moderate size, the sixth and seventh coarser, the marginal punctures rather shallow, interstices nearly quite smooth.

Front and middle *tibiæ* only slightly angulate externally at the extremity. *Antennæ* with the basal four joints glabrous.

Underside black, moderately nitid; middle of prosternum smooth, its flanks distinctly but not coarsely punctate, sides of meso- and metasterna rather more closely; ventral segments more or less finely wrinkled and punctured, the terminal at the extremity bipunctate at each side of the middle.

There is no similar species with regular serial elytral punctuation.

♂. Length 10; breadth 3 lines.

Kinloch, Lake Wakatipu.

One specimen from Mr. G. V. Hudson, who discovered it.

Mecodema attenuatum, sp. n.

Differs from *M. rugicolle* as follows:—

Larger and altogether more brilliant. *Thorax* larger, $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines in length and breadth, its sides distinctly and rather deeply crenulate, the rugæ more deeply impressed. *Elytra* much more narrowed posteriorly, their whole surface very irregularly marked with radiating aciculate impressions, the lateral sculpture coarser and more foveiform. The *head* not smooth on the middle, being finely rugose there; labrum also rugose; the eyes more prominent.

Flanks of prosternum transversely rugose-punctate; mesosternum medially finely rugose, laterally closely rugose-punctate; basal ventral segment punctured near each side, the others finely wrinkled, the terminal much narrowed towards the extremity.

Length $13\frac{1}{2}$; breadth $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Tapawera, Nelson.

One example from Mr. G. V. Hudson, who also sent me a male of *M. rugicolle*, found at Wakapuaka, Nelson, the type of that species being a female from Taranaki and measuring $11 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Diglymma tarsalis, sp. n.

Elongate, subparallel, moderately convex, nitid; fusco-testaceous, the *tibiæ*, *tarsi*, and *antennæ* rufescent.

Head (including the prominent eyes) as wide as front of thorax; lateral grooves deep, each separated from the eye by a distinct carina, frontal impressions elongate and rather shallow, feebly sculptured; there is a slight constriction and a series of small punctures behind the eyes. *Thorax* almost as long as broad, widest near the front, lateral margins fine but distinct, its sides a very little rounded till near the minute sinuosity or oblique contraction at the obsolete posterior angles; disk smooth, its longitudinal groove abbreviated, basal fossæ rather elongate and situated close to the angles, between these there are a few minute punctures. *Elytra* elongate, very little curvate at the sides, shoulders quite obtuse and a good deal narrowed; their striæ rather shallow and finely punctured.

Antennæ reaching backwards to middle of thorax, basal three joints and part of fourth glabrous, remaining joints with conspicuous yellow pubescence.

Legs moderately stout, tibiæ not prolonged or incrassate at the extremity, the anterior with six coarse spiniform setæ on the outer face near the apex.

Male.—Anterior *tarsi* with fine setæ at the sides, basal four joints somewhat expanded; the basal two largest, second quite transverse but not exactly cordate, these two articulations broadly dilated inwardly and furnished underneath at the inner side with patches of grey sponge-like vestiture.

♂. Length $5\frac{1}{4}$; breadth $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Preservation Inlet (*Mr. Hansen*). One individual.

Obs.—The structure of the male anterior tarsi in this and my *D. punctipenne* (no. 1768) proves that Dr. Sharp's genus is not only perfectly distinct, but that it is differentiated by structural characters that cannot well be mistaken. He, no doubt, had seen female specimens only when instituting *Diglymma*.

SNOFRU, gen. nov.

Body cylindric. Allied to *Diglymma*.

Mentum tooth large, grooved, but not distinctly duplicate, strongly bisetose at base. *Maxillary palpi* with subcylindric terminal joints, truncate at apex. *Labial* of about similar length, penultimate joint strongly bisetose, the terminal about as long as that of the maxillary, moderately slender at its base, considerably dilated beyond, narrowed but not acuminate at the extremity; if the apical portion were removed the joint would be securiform. *Scrobes* of mandibles setigerous. There is but one ocular seta; each side of the thorax

bears three or four setæ. *Labrum* prominent, obliquely rounded at each side in front, so that it is notched medially. *Tibiæ* with simple external angles. *Tarsi* with lateral setæ only, basal four joints moderately dilated, cordiform. *Antennæ* pubescent from the fourth joint onwards.

In the generic diagnosis of *Diglymma* Dr. Sharp states that "the terminal joint of the palpi is more slender than in any other yet described New Zealand Broscini." The structure of the labial palpi of *Snofru* is therefore distinctive.

Snofru æmulator, sp. n.

Elongate, transversely convex, subparallel, shining black; the legs, labrum, and mandibles piceous; antennæ and tarsi pitchy red.

Head narrower than thorax, nearly smooth, with a distinct ridge from the inner side of each eye to the base of the mandible; frontal impressions long and ill-defined; there is a transverse series of fine punctures in line with the constriction behind the eyes. *Thorax* about as long as it is broad, its sides finely margined and only slightly curvate, rather more narrowed towards the base than in front, posterior angles obsolete; its median furrow well marked, but not attaining the base or apex, basal fossæ small, almost punctiform, situated close to the angles, the frontal and basal regions with some small scattered punctures. *Elytra* elongate, rather wider than thorax at the base, shoulders curvedly narrowed, their sides very finely margined and but little rounded; their striæ not at all deep, subinterrupted in places and finely punctured, interstices nearly plane, apex almost smooth, the lateral space on each with five or six coarse punctures. *Legs* moderately stout, the intermediate tibiæ finely spinose.

Underside black, flanks of prosternum punctate, with a groove along the middle extending nearly to the extremity of the intercoxal process.

♀. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$; breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Otara, Southland.

One example, sent by Mr. A. Philpott in November 1894, has been held in reserve in the hope of obtaining some of the male sex.

Oopterus nigrutilus, sp. n.

Oblong-oval, slightly convex, shining black; suture and margins of elytra rufescent, femora testaceous, tibiæ, tarsi, and antennæ fuscio-rufous.

Head (eyes included) as wide as front of thorax, frontal

impressions not well defined, the ridge between each and the sharply marked lateral sulcus rather broad; between the two frontal punctures there is an elongate fovea, and between the eyes a distinct puncture; the labrum is sanguineous. *Thorax* only an eighth broader than long, the middle widest but not markedly so, its sides rather finely margined and almost regularly, yet only moderately rounded, gradually and not sinuously narrowed behind, posterior angles straight but not acute: disk convex, feebly transversely striate, mesial groove shortened in front, basal fossæ large and broad, with a carina between each and the lateral margin, base subtruncate, apex slightly incurved. Scutellum smooth. *Elytra* oval, with broad margins; the sutural two striæ on each elytron distinct and seemingly impunctate, third and fourth fine, fifth and sixth nearly obsolete, being indicated only by fine punctures, these four striæ are hardly perceptible near the base and apex; the third interstices are bipunctate, the apical carina is well developed, and the four marginal punctures near each shoulder are distinct.

Underside glossy æneo-fuscous, the sides of the ventral segments broadly fulvescent.

Differs from *O. sobrinus* in having the thorax transversely striate, by the presence of a central puncture between the eyes. The elytral margins disappear on reaching the front of the carina, in *O. sobrinus* the margins are broader behind and distinct almost to the extremity. In *O. nigrifulus* the posterior tibiae are slightly flexuous, and the elytral apices are narrower.

♀. Length 3; breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Palmerston North and Karori (*Mr. G. V. Hudson*). One specimen.

Ooapterus frontalis, sp. n.

Titid, piceous; the head, basal margins of thorax, the suture and lateral margins of elytra piceo-rufous; legs, palpi, and antennæ testaceous.

Head rather elongate, convex, smooth and shining, contracted laterally behind the eyes, which, though large and longitudinally oval, are but little prominent, the frontal impressions are deep and elongate. The antennæ reach beyond the base of thorax, basal joint rather slender, it and the second glabrous and yellow, remaining ones slightly rufescent and obviously pubescent. *Thorax* subquadrate, one-fourth broader than long, base truncate, apex incurved; its sides nearly straight and only slightly narrowed behind

the middle, moderately curvedly narrowed anteriorly, with fine distinct margins; the disk a little convex, its median groove distinct but not attaining the apex, basal fossæ well-marked and nearly duplicated, and extending inwardly towards the middle, there is an obtuse carina between each and the outer margin, the whole basal region is distinctly punctured; posterior angles exactly rectangular. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* broadly oval, with explanate margins, which, however, become indistinct near the extremity; their sutural two striæ, on each, are well marked and finely punctured, the others are finer and become obsolete near the sides and base, third interstices tripunctate, the posterior carina rather fine. There is a transverse series of four punctures near the extremity of the last ventral segment.

Readily distinguishable from *O. nigritulus* by the quadrate and obviously punctured thorax, much less convex eyes, deep elongate frontal impressions, and from all the other species by the flavescens antennæ with the rather slender basal articulation.

♀. Length $2\frac{3}{4}$; breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Wadestown and Palmerston North (Mr. G. V. Hudson).
One.

Oopterus sculpturatus, sp. n.

Suboblong, moderately convex, shining, piceous; the head and the suture and margins of elytra rufo-piceous; legs infuscate red; the palpi, tarsi, and basal two joints of antennæ rufo-testaceous, remaining joints fusco-rufous.

Head (the large but not very prominent eyes included) as broad as front of thorax, ovate; the frontal impressions though elongate are not well defined, owing to the gradual outward slope of the head. *Thorax* rather short, about a third broader than it is long, widest near the middle, moderately strongly rounded, rather gradually narrowed behind; posterior angles straight, not acute, but, nevertheless, appearing slightly prominent, reddish, with a rather coarse setigerous puncture, the seta itself yellow and unusually conspicuous; base truncate, apex slightly incurved; the discoidal sulcus not abbreviated but more slender at the extremities, basal fossæ large and transverse, disk moderately convex, with feebly impressed indistinct striæ across it. *Elytra* broadly oval, about a third broader than the thorax in the middle, with well-developed lateral margins and channels; each elytron has a well-marked scutellar stria, the sulci nearest the suture are rather deep and relatively rather distinctly punctured, those near the side become finer, none,

however, are quite obsolete; interstices slightly convex near the suture, the third tripunctate, posterior plica only moderately developed. There are two setigerous punctures on each side of the middle, at the apex, of the terminal segment.

With the exception of *O. lutipennis* this is the most distinctly sculptured of all the larger members of the genus; that species, however, may be recognized at once by the acutely projecting angles and punctate base of the thorax.

♂. Length $2\frac{3}{4}$; breadth $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

A single male, one of Commander J. J. Walker's numerous discoveries whilst serving on board H.M.S. 'Ringarooma.'

A second specimen has been labelled *O. ovinotatus*, having a large well-defined oval impression on the middle of the thorax, some fine transverse rugæ near the base, and more shallow and less laterally expanded basal foveæ, &c.

Group Anisodactylidæ.

Allocinopus ocellarius, sp. n.

Elongate, slightly convex, nitid, black; mandibles picco-rous; the legs, antennæ, and palpi testaceous; the elytral margins, near apices, fusco-testaceous.

Head (including the large rotundate and prominent eyes) about as broad as the widest part of thorax, nearly as long as that is, much contracted behind; it is smooth, with setigerous punctures as in *A. sculpticollis*, but with six instead of four on the labrum, the inter-antennal impressions not extending backwards as far as the middle of the eyes. *Thorax* one-fourth broader than long, widest just before the middle, moderately rounded towards the front, considerably sinuously narrowed backwards, posterior angles rectangular, but not acute; base widely, but only slightly medially emarginate, apex incurved, lateral margins well developed; dorsal groove well marked, but not attaining the base or apex; basal fossæ of moderate size, from the inner side of each of these to the middle of each side the surface appears flattened or depressed and, as well as the middle, more or less finely punctate and rugose. *Elytra* oblong, rather wider than thorax at base, a good deal narrowed and slightly sinuate behind, apices individually rounded and slightly dehiscent at the suture; with regular, well-marked, impunctate striæ, between the sutural and second striæ there is a short oblique basal one, thus forming an additional interstice there, the marginal punctures become irregular behind.

This interesting species, though similar to the typical one

in form and coloration, presents some important differences. The eyes are obviously larger and much more convex, so that the head seems different in form. The antennæ are inserted very close to the front of the eyes, and their basal articulation is much stouter. In *A. sculpticollis* the fourth joint of the anterior tarsi is excavate at the front face, in this species the excavation is less circular and extends a little further back.

♂. Length $4\frac{1}{4}$; breadth $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines.

Manawatu Flats, nine miles below the Gorge.

One, amongst other beetles collected by Mr. W. W. Smith and Mr. Frank Park.

Group Anchomenidæ.

Dicrochile thoracica, sp. n.

Subdepressed, head and thorax glossy black, elytra less shining, legs piceous, palpi, antennæ, and tarsi rufescent.

Head broadly oval, rather narrower than thorax, uneven; the groove between the eye and antenna rather broad and deep, there is a slight longitudinal groove on the vertex, and some distinct oblique rugæ and two foveiform impressions between the eyes. *Thorax* $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long and broad, widest before the middle, gently rounded towards the prominent but obtuse anterior angles, its sides nearly straight yet gradually narrowed backwards, posterior angles obliquely rounded; base slightly, the apex deeply, incurved; lateral margins reddish, reflexed, more strongly behind; median furrow well marked, at each side a broad depression extends towards the middle, the base is minutely wrinkled, there are several abbreviated striæ before the oblique frontal impressions, and the disk itself is faintly transversely striate. *Elytra* oblong-oval, obliquely sinuate posteriorly, apices obtusely rounded; their striæ are distinct and regular but quite impunctate, scutellar striæ very distinctly impressed, interstices almost flat, the third with two small punctures.

The nearest ally is *D. subopaca*, in *D. thoracica*, however, the thorax is relatively longer and narrower, more deeply emarginate in front, the anterior angles though obtuse are more prominent, the elytra are longer and appear narrower, whilst the scutellar striæ are broader and deeper.

♀. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$; breadth 2 lines.

Broken River.

One individual from Mr. J. H. Lewis.

Anchomenus macrocælis, sp. n.

Subdepressed, subopaque, black; legs piceous; palpi, mandibles, antennæ, and tarsi dark infusate red.

Thorax subquadrate, a fifth broader than long, a little wider before the middle than elsewhere, base truncate, apex widely but not deeply emarginate, so that the anterior angles are slightly prominent; its sides gradually narrowed but hardly perceptibly sinuated behind, moderately rounded anteriorly, posterior angles rectangular; the central furrow extends from base to apex, the former is longitudinally strigose, the front impression not well marked, the disk feebly transversely striate; basal fossæ very large, occupying almost the whole area from the lateral margins to near the central groove and prolonged forwards to the middle, and continued still further as a narrow shallow impression near each side. *Elytra* oblong-oval, slightly wider behind the middle than elsewhere, distinctly narrowed towards the rounded shoulders, a good deal obliquely contracted posteriorly, apices rounded; their striæ fine, but distinct and apparently quite impunctate, interstices broad, nearly flat, the third rather feebly tripunctate.

This is closely allied to *A. otagoensis*; the coloration differs and the basal thoracic impressions are materially different, as in that species they are simple though large foveæ with shallow anterior prolongations.

♂. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ –6; breadth 2 lines.

The Hermitage, Mount Cook.

Two males from Mr. H. Suter.

Anchomenus xanthomelus, sp. n.

Glossy, nigro-piceous; the labium, mandibles, and margins of thorax and elytra rufescent; antennæ, palpi, and legs flavescent, sometimes pallid.

Head ovate, smooth, with well-marked frontal impressions. *Thorax* cordiform, slightly longer than broad, widest at the middle, moderately rounded towards the obtuse anterior angles, much sinuated behind; at the base, however, the sides are straight, with acutely rectangular angles; basal fossæ large and deep and extending forwards as curvate impressions which become obsolete towards the front; basal region depressed, the longitudinal groove well-marked medially, but less so near the base and apex; the curvate frontal impression feeble; there are several short longitudinal striæ near the basal margin. *Elytra* oval, obliquely

sinuate posteriorly, apices slightly prolonged, shoulders rounded; they are evidently striate, the striæ, however, are scarcely perceptibly punctured, interstices slightly convex, the third tripunctate. *Tarsi* with two grooves above and another along each side.

In *A. helmsi* the elytra are more narrowed posteriorly, with more prolonged apices. *A. sandageri* may be recognized by the projecting base of the thorax: the front tarsi also differ; in *A. sandageri* the second joint is quite oblong, whereas in this species the corresponding joint, as well as the third, is much narrowed towards the base.

♂. Length $1\frac{3}{4}$; breadth $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Manawatu Gorge.

One, discovered by Mr. W. W. Smith.

Anchomenus intermedius, sp. n.

Body rather elongate, nitid, piceo-niger; margins of thorax and elytra fusco-rufous; legs pale testaceous; the palpi, tarsi, and basal three joints of antennæ fulvescent, remaining joints fusco-rufous and opaque.

Head oviform, smooth, inter-antennal impressions moderate; labrum widely incurved. *Eyes* large and prominent. *Antennæ* elongate, attaining the middle thighs, third joint slightly longer than fourth. *Thorax* apparently elongate, in reality one-sixth broader than long, rather wider before the middle than elsewhere, moderately rounded towards the obtuse front angles, slightly and gradually narrowed backwards, posterior angles rectangular but not acute, base subtruncate, apex a little incurved; discoidal groove well marked throughout, the angulate frontal impression more or less distinct; basal fossæ large, prolonged, but becoming shallow halfway along each side, so that the lateral margins seem elevated behind; the disk convex, with feeble striæ across it, sometimes there are longitudinal rugæ at the base. *Elytra* elongate, oblong-oval, moderately convex, the sutural region somewhat elevated posteriorly; with well-developed, very finely punctured striæ, interstices broad and slightly convex, the third tripunctate.

Legs long and slender; the anterior tarsi of the male but little expanded, basal two joints oblong, third shorter than second and more narrowed towards its base, fourth deeply emarginate, the two hind pairs distinctly grooved.

Just intermediate between *A. integratus* and *A. xanthomelus*. The thorax is more like that of the former, but differs in being less sinuate behind: whilst the elytra, instead

of being broad and subdepressed, as in *A. deplanatus* and *A. otagoensis*, are convex and very elongate. In *A. xanthomelus* the sides of the thorax are deeply sinuate-angustate behind, the elytra are less elongate, less narrowed basally, and have more sharply impressed striæ. The apical sinuities, too, are different; in *A. intermedius* the narrowed portion is longer and more oblique, and the sutural region is elevated posteriorly.

This, as well as the preceding and following species, are much alike in coloration, so that all three form a yellow-legged homogeneous series that may thus be separated from the older species without much trouble.

♂. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$; breadth 2 lines.

Manawatu Flats, 9 miles below the Gorge.

Mr. Frank Park discovered the two specimens.

Anchomenus integratus, sp. n.

Subdepressed, shining, nigrescent; lateral margins, scutellum, and labrum rufescent; legs flavous; tarsi and antennæ fulvescent, mandibles red.

Head oviform, labrum incurved. *Thorax* subcordate, of equal length and breadth, widest before the middle, evidently rounded there, distinctly sinuously narrowed behind, posterior angles rectangular; the surface almost smooth, its median furrow rather fine and not extending beyond the frontal impression: basal fossæ deep and elongate, but not distended more than halfway towards the middle of the base: a shallow curvate impression proceeds from each towards the front. *Elytra* oblong-oval, nearly twice the width of the thorax, widest behind the middle, moderately sinuated posteriorly, apices broadly rounded so as to appear subtruncate; obviously striate, the striæ finely and indistinctly punctured; interstices plane, the third with two, or three, punctures.

Intermediate between *A. otagoensis* and *A. helmsi*, distinguished from the former by the more sinuated sides of the thorax, the more prominent hind angles, and larger basal foveæ; from the latter by the broader and more depressed elytra and obtuse apices. From both of these species it is also differentiated by the colour of the limbs and feeble grooving of the tarsi.

♀. Length $4\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth $1\frac{7}{8}$ lines.

Broken River, Canterbury.

One, mutilated, from Mr. J. H. Lewis.

Anchomenus sophronitis, sp. n.

Body piceo-niger, slightly nitid; antennæ, palpi, and legs rufescent.

Head broadly oviform, the vertex seems convex, owing to two curved frontal depressions uniting with the lateral furrows; labrum red, widely incurved. *Thorax* subquadrate, about one-sixth broader than long, widest at, or before, the middle, rounded there, moderately narrowed towards the front, with a long but not deep sinuation behind, the sides near the base almost straight, posterior angles rectangular but not acute; its surface obsoletely transversely striate, basal foveæ large, prolonged forwards and gradually becoming fainter; the longitudinal sulcus passes the frontal impression, but in the male does not reach the smooth base; in the female the base is not perfectly smooth. *Elytra* oblong-oval, a little transversely convex; posterior sinuities long but not deep, apices obtusely rounded; their striæ distinctly impressed and very finely punctured, the sides behind the posterior femora somewhat explanate and rufescent; interstices very slightly convex, the third tripunctate.

Male.—Anterior *tarsi* grooved above, second joint oblong, narrowed towards its base, third subcordate; the two hind pairs distinctly grooved. Apex of terminal ventral segment with two setigerous punctures at each side of the middle.

Female.—*Tarsi* distinctly grooved, three punctures each side of last segment, elytral apices subtruncate.

The rather definite limitation of the vertex in front, the more convex hind body with deeper sulci, and the structural difference in the third tarsal joint of the male are good distinguishing characters for its separation from *A. otagoensis*, in which the third joint of the anterior tarsus of the male is quite oblong.

Length 5; breadth 2 lines.

West Plains, Invercargill.

One pair from Mr. A. Philpott in October 1894.

Ctenognathus littorellus, sp. n.

Body black; head and thorax somewhat glossy, elytra less so, labrum and mandibles red; antennæ, palpi, and legs rufo-testaceous.

Head oviform, small, vertex moderately convex, frontal impressions well marked. *Thorax* cordate, length and breadth equal, widest at the middle, rounded there, moderately

narrowed anteriorly, deeply sinuate behind the middle, but near the base the sides are straight, posterior angles rectangular but not acute; the disk broadly depressed longitudinally, the central groove extends from the base to the oblique frontal impressions; the marginal channels seem deep, owing to the reflexed rims; basal fossæ large and deep, extending forwards as curvate impressions nearly to the apex; at the inner side of each of these, at the middle, there is another but shorter impression. the base is closely longitudinally strigose, the disk has indistinct transverse striæ. *Elytra* oval, the lateral margins forming a gentle uninterrupted curve to the posterior angles of the thorax, at which point the margins are also well developed; they are a good deal obliquely narrowed posteriorly, the apices are rather sharply rounded, but not prolonged individually, thus causing a slight sutural gap; they are regularly and deeply striate, with fine, rather indistinct punctures; interstices slightly convex, quite impunctate; the short scutellar striæ are well marked.

Tarsi setose, basal three joints of the anterior oblong, narrowed towards the base, decreasing in length and slightly grooved above, the hind pairs distinctly grooved.

At first sight I thought this might be only a southern form of *C. pictonensis*, Sharp, but there is no prolongation of the elytral apices; the punctuation of the striæ, though fine, is quite perceptible, and there are no interstitial punctures. In *C. adamsi* the basal thoracic angles are more prominent, but the elytral margins do not extend as far inwards at the base, and their striæ are impunctate.

♂. Length $5\frac{1}{4}$; breadth 2 lines.

Invercargill.

Two found by Mr. A. Philpott under driftwood at the seaside.

Tarastethus southlandicus, sp. n.

Glossy, nigro-piceous; legs and elytral margins rufescent; the antennæ, palpi, and tarsi rufo-testaceous.

Head obviously narrower than thorax, frontal impressions distinct. *Eyes* large but not very prominent, finely but distinctly faceted. *Thorax* nearly as long as broad, base and apex truncate, lateral margins well developed; widest near the middle, strongly rounded anteriorly, a good deal sinuously narrowed backwards; posterior angles rectangular and slightly prominent; disk convex, its central furrow does not reach the apex; basal impressions somewhat elongated, situated midway between the middle and sides and causing

a slight flattening of the base inwardly ; the fine punctuation at the base extends to the lateral margins, but the middle, though slightly uneven, is less evidently punctured. *Elytra* convex, much broader than thorax, widest before the middle, considerably narrowed behind ; the shoulders, though rounded and narrowed, are distinctly wider than the base of the thorax ; their striæ are rather shallow and finely punctured, but become deeper, yet less evidently punctured, posteriorly ; the apical carina is well developed. The *antennæ* reach backwards to beyond the thorax, their third joint is rather longer than the fourth, and the terminal is distinctly longer than the tenth. There is a minute seta at each hind angle of the thorax.

When compared with *T. leviventris*, no. 1800, the posterior sinuosity at each side of the thorax is seen to be deeper and the angles more projecting : the hind body broader, with more explanate lateral margins and wider channels to within a very short distance from the very slight incurvature near the apex, and that the posterior plica extends forwards to the hind thighs. The thoracic basal impressions and punctuation also are quite different.

Length nearly $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines ; breadth $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Invercargill.

One example from Mr. Alfred Philpott.

Tarastethus carbonarius, sp. n.

Compact, nitid, black ; legs rufous, tinged with piceous ; tarsi, palpi, and antennæ fulvescent.

Head (including the eyes) as broad as front of thorax ; frontal impressions elongate and minutely punctured, with a single seta near the back of each eye. *Thorax* nearly as long as it is broad ; base truncate, apex slightly incurved ; its sides finely margined and moderately rounded, rather wider near the middle than elsewhere, moderately sinuate behind, posterior angles a little prominent but not acute ; its base resting on the elytra, the discoidal groove seemingly finely punctate but not attaining the base or apex ; basal foveæ apparently absent, but represented by elongate feeble impressions only, its surface without distinct sculpture. *Elytra* oblong, with slightly reflexed rims and somewhat concave lateral channels, their sides only slightly curved ; apex broadly rounded, the base finely margined and distinctly wider than thorax ; the sutural two striæ on each well marked, quite deep behind and finely punctate ; third to sixth distinct behind, mere series of fine punctures on the

disk and becoming obsolete towards the base; the interstices broad, plane, and smooth, the seventh distinctly carinate behind.

There is but one species like this—*T. marginalis*, no. 1329. It has a more transverse thorax; the humeral angles are more rounded, so that the base of the thorax seems as wide, or almost as wide, as they are. The elytral channels and margins are wider; the thoracic dorsal groove is deeper, and the other sculpture differs, the sutural striæ only of the elytra attain the apex, the others becoming obsolete there; it has two ocular setæ.

In *T. carbonarius* there is but one seta, placed close to the inner and back part of each eye, and this seems to arise from a minute swelling instead of a distinct puncture. The posterior tibiæ are slightly arched. In *T. marginalis* the hind margins of the thorax are thickened and flattened near the posterior angles.

♀. Length $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines.

Manawatu Flats, nine miles below the Gorge.

One female, amongst other Carabidæ, collected by Mr. W. W. Smith and Mr. Frank Park.

[To be continued.]

XXXVIII.—*New African Phlebotomic Diptera in the British Museum (Natural History)*.—Part V. *Tabanidæ* (continued). By ERNEST E. AUSTEN*.

TABANINÆ.

HIPPOCENTRUM †, gen. nov.

Allied to Hæmatopota ‡, Mg., but distinguished by the head (at least in the ♀) being wholly or for the most part

* For Parts I.–IV. see Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 8, vol. i. pp. 209–228 and 401–428, and vol. ii. pp. 94–116 and 274–301.

† ἵππος, a horse; κέντρον, a horse-goad.

‡ I do not propose to follow Dr. Kertész ('Catalogus Dipteroꝝ hucusque Descriptorum,' vol. iii., Budapestini, 1908, p. 201) in adopting as the designation of this well-known genus the name *Chrysozona*, Mg. ('Nouvelle Classification,' 23. 34, 1800), which, although actually possessing three years' priority over *Hæmatopota*, was, so to speak, *still-born*, i. e. never entered into common use, and for more than a century has remained buried in oblivion. This is surely a typical instance of a case in which the rules of strict priority should be disregarded in favour of expediency and common-sense!